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VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

With the latest ADVICES, FOREIGN and DOMESTICK.

IN CIVITATE LIBERA LINGUAM MENTEMQUE LIBERAS ESSE DEBERE. —— *Suet.* in *Tib.* S. 28.

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From the CRAFTSMAN.

THE families of Bourbon and Auſtria have at length fatally ſucceeded in their endeavours once more to involve great part of Europe in war. Their policy in uniting themſelves ſo intimately for ſeveral years paſt now begins to ſhew itſelf, and its ruinous effects are already appearing. They have found, by dear bought experience, that whilſt they oppoſed each other neither could hope to ſucceed in their ambitious projects; ſo they prudently reſolved to lay down their reſentments, and to parcel out Europe between them. By this we now ſee the portion of Bourbon, whilſt Auſtria takes her way over the German Princes, and ſtretches her dominion over the north. The King of Pruſſia and the Empreſs of Ruſſia, foreſeeing what was intended, entered into a confederacy, and endeavoured to get the command of Poland, the better to unite their forces for their common ſafety. To defeat this confederacy, and to deſtroy this their wiſe purpoſe, Bourbon and Auſtria have been moving heaven and earth; they have ſtirred up and aſſiſted the Roman Catholicks in Poland, and at length have brought the Turks into a quarrel. Their hopes are that the troops of Ruſſia and Pruſſia will by theſe means find employment in Poland, and in that caſe the armies of France and Auſtria ſtand ready to march into the Pruſſian dominions. The haſte with which France endeavours to finiſh the buſineſs of Corſica, and the diſtreſſed condition of England, are clear proofs to me that the ſpring will open with freſh ſcenes of blood; and this unhappy country may be then reduced to the wretched alternative of ſitting ſtill and awaiting her fate, in the hopes of being laſt devoured.

Whether we ſhould ſurvive the deſtruction of our publick credit is a queſtion that muſt then be decided; and as that period may poſſibly not be far off, I ſhould think it no improper time to diſcuſs it now. I ſhall therefore, in a future paper, lay before the publick this momentous buſineſs. BRUTUS.

From the GAZETTEER.

Slavery is the eſtabliſhment of a right which gives to one man ſuch a power over another as renders him abſolute maſter over his life and fortune.

If there ſhould be a ſtanding army, the ſoldiers ſhould live in common with the people; and no ſeparate camp, barracks, or fortreſs, ſhould be ſuffered.

An army muſt ever deſpiſe the Senate, and reſpect its officers.

MONTESQUIEU.

SLAVERY, in many hideous forms, I have ſeen in many parts of the world; in Denmark, where the Nobles, on their knees, have begged the King to ſtrip them of their lands, for that they were taxed at more than they were worth. I have ſeen fifteen Gentlemen and merchants riſe from table to make their loweſt reverence to an enſign of the King's troops, and precedence given him. In Pruſſia I have ſeen a Gentleman aſk a permit of the commanding officer for leave to go to his own country houſe, who gave it him for a limited number of days; nay his very army are priſoners, for they have not leave to go out of the gates but in their corps.

The whole empire is in the ſame ſtate. At Hanover, Luneburg, and Zell, no place ſees or hears any thing but ſoldiers, drums, and fifes; even the converſation of women turns on grenadiers, dragoons, ſquadrons and battalions. There is no property in Germany, except in the Hanſe towns; it is all the Prince's.

In Holland I have ſeen a man who came from Bruſſels, who ſucceeded, by the death of his brother, to a large eſtate; at a publick ordinary ſome Dutchmen aſked him how much he inherited. The poor man evaded an anſwer, at being puſhed ſaid it was not his intereſt to tell; for if Prince Charles ſhould hear of it he would, under ſome pretext or other, take it for the Queen's uſe.

Five years ſince I ſpent ſome time in France. Whoever ſays that that nation is the gayeſt in ſpirits and appearance is greatly miſtaken, for whatever gaiety there is is only at Paris, whilſt the villagers and peaſants are miſerably poor, and along the Mediterranean moſtly barefoot. Juſt before I was at Montpelier an edict came from Court impoſing a tax, againſt which the people had remonſtrated, but in vain. They roſe, and thouſands of them appeared in the market place. The Duke of Fitzjames, who commanded in Languedoc, ventured among them, in order to expoſtulate; but finding that would not do, he pointed at the brazen horſe and his rider, Lewis XIV. who, with his truncheon of command, looks as terrible as Hercules; and in many of the cities of France are ſuch ſtatues, in order to awe and terrify the people. However, the act was repealed, but ſuch an inſtance of lenity was never known in the kingdom before; a kingdom which, although it contains eighteen millions of people, has, for ages, been enſlaved by means of ſtanding armies, and from which almoſt all Europe has taken the example of keeping up an exorbitant number of troops, even in times of peace.

I have ſeen in that country a man demand his money from an officer, who paid him half his bill for the whole. On the creditor's complaining the officer held up his cuff, and then bid him to remember whoſe livery that was.

Such are a few of the many inſtances that I have ſeen of ſlavery in Europe, but if we look a little farther eaſtward we ſhall find that the whole of Aſia is kept in the moſt abject ſtate of bondage; there is not a man in that vaſt region that breathes liberty. Chains, irons, and whips, are there the concomitants of power, and therefore always attend the monarch.

May Great Britain and her colonies, which at preſent have ſuch a noble ſenſe of liberty, ever retain it; and may they always remember that *ſoldiers* have undone the world.

It is a moſt melancholy reflection that the Americans, who have been good and loyal ſubjects for 150 years paſt, ſhould, all of a ſudden, and within theſe five years, be thought to have forgotten their allegiance, and miſtakenly conſidered as diſloyal, ſeditious, and factious, and therefore an army is ſent among them, which I think cannot anſwer any one good purpoſe, but is pregnant with a thouſand evils.

MARCUS AURELIUS.

LONDON, *Jan.* 21.

A PERSON is at this time employed to find out ſuch of the creditors of John Wilkes, Eſq; as are in low circumſtances, to whom he pays 20 s. in the pound, with legal intereſt ſince the debts became due reſpectively.

A great perſonage remarked, upon hearing that an elegant ſtate carriage was now building, intended for a preſent to Mr. Wilkes, that it was like giving a man a pair of boots to wear after his legs were cut off.

It is ſaid a Lady is juſt arrived in England from France, where ſhe was carried by her huſband, a man of conſiderable fortune, 13 years ago, and by him confined in a convent, where ſhe was uſed with great ſeverity, but from whence ſhe has lately found means to make her eſcape, and intends to apply for juſtice on her huſband, who has been married to another wife theſe 8 years.

Jan. 31. A Gentlewoman big with child attended at the lobby of the Houſe of Commons, and requeſted to have a ſight of Mr. Wilkes; which being granted ſhe informed him that ſhe came poſt from Briſtol purpoſely to ſee him, thinking that the ſafety of her delivery depended on it. Mr. Wilkes complaiſantly ſalnted her; on which ſhe gratefully confeſſed her ſatisfaction, and immediately ſet out for Briſtol.

It is ſaid that by a clauſe in a late will no part whatever of the deceaſed's effects can in any wiſe, either now or hereafter, devolve to a certain popular Gentleman.

We hear a Gentleman of the county of Norfolk has lately preſented a plan for finding out the longitude, far exceeding any thing that has hitherto been offered on the ſubject.

We are informed that ſix ſchemes have been laid before the Miniſtry for the farther reduction of the national debt; one of which is by way of lottery, of a more extenſive nature than any of the paſt lotteries, and it is ſaid will be carried into execution.

It is ſaid that a young Lady, poſſeſſed of every external beauty, and of a mind alſo ſtored with every internal embelliſhment, gave the following remarkable inſtance of her filial affection. Upon her being informed a large fortune, the bequeſt of a near relation, would come to her on attaining the age of twenty one, ſhe exclaimed, "would to God the period was now arrived, that I might be able to aſſiſt my injured father."

We are informed that a certain popular Gentleman, while he was waiting in the apartment he was lodged in laſt Friday, ſent for the opera of the Padlock for his amuſement, which gave room to a wag to ſay, "that he thought he had been already ſufficiently padlocked."

According to letters from Cadiz, advice has been received there of great damage having been done at Campeachy, Porto Bello, and ſome hundred leagues along the Spaniſh main, by a violent hurricane, which laſted three days.

Yeſterday morning the Rev. Mr. WHITEFIELD preached to a large auditory at Mercers chapel in Cheapſide, from theſe words of the ſecond leſſon, "his blood be upon us, and upon our children;" and took occaſion from them to obſerve that the only effectual way to put a ſtop to preſent, to prevent future evils, and to draw down bleſſings on the riſing generation, was for perſons of all ranks and denominations to ſeek after a ſaving intereſt in the REDEEMER's blood, and get an experimental acquaintance with the power of true and undefiled religion.

Feb. 8. By thoſe who have been in the port of Conſtantinople it is affirmed that city lies ſo expoſed, beſides being built of wood, that it might be reduced to aſhes in a few hours.

An order is ſent to Ireland for a very large quantity of proviſions to be ſhipped at Dublin and Cork for his Majeſty's garriſons in the Weſt Indies.

A few days ago a Gentleman obſerved to Mr. Wilkes's witty female relation that he believed no perſon had ſo many enemies as Mr. Wilkes. "True Sir (replied the Lady) nor any body ſo many friends, I believe."

It is reported that next Wedneſday is appointed, in the court of King's Bench, Guildhall, for hearing the complaint in a certain cauſe. It is now imagined that no ſtep reſpecting a diſqualification will be taken until after Mr. Wilkes ſhall be rechoſen for Middleſex.

The opinions of Mr. Sergeant Leigh and Mr. Sergeant Glynn are ordered to be taken on ſome points of law ſtarted yeſterday reſpecting the obligation of admitting Mr. Wilkes as an Alderman.

We are informed that a great number of freeholders of the county of Middleſex, Gentlemen of independent fortune, are come to a reſolution of ſubſcribing 500 l. each for the ſupport of Mr. Wilkes in his election, and to enable him to go through his other proſecutions.

It is the general opinion that the laſt addreſs of a certain popular Gentleman will be deemed a libel.

The great patriot, it is ſaid, will repair to Holland ſo ſoon as he is ſet at liberty; and from thence open a ſcene, relative to the Britiſh Cabinet, which will aſtoniſh all Europe.

We are now told, as a precedent in regard to the queſtion of expulſion, that Mr. Woollaſton was expelled, reelected, and ſat afterwards in the ſame Parliament, unmoleſted.

A few days ago a Scotch Gentleman, in company with ſeveral Engliſh Gentlemen, in a tavern at the weſt end of the town, ſaid he thought Wilkes a very troubleſome man, and wiſhed his ears were cut off. An arch wag in company made anſwer, that if not apprehended any great ſervice Mr. Wilkes's ears would be of to his enemies, but if they had his head do not doubt but it would.

CHARLESTOWN, *March* 9.

IT has been intimated, in letters from London, by Captain Simblett, that the colonies may, without much difficulty, obtain a repeal of the late revenue acts, if their Aſſemblies will petition anew, and not diſpute that their conſtituents are liable to be taxed by two diſtinct legiſlatures; which will never be the caſe, while there is an American who ſets a proper value upon the rights and privileges derived from the Britiſh conſtitution.

The inhabitants of Charleſtown have teſtified their approbation of the conduct of their former members, by rechooſing them all, at the general election, which ended on Thurſday laſt.

March 16. Several Councils have been held, and we have been amuſed with a variety of reports, not unalarming, in conſequence of the arrival of an expreſs laſt Friday from the weſtern frontiers, repreſenting affairs in thoſe parts again in ſo critical a ſituation as to have rendered an application for aſſiſtance from hence neceſſary, to bring to town ſome of the people ſtiled Regulators, who had been taken up by virtue of warrants iſſued from the court here. Upon the ſuppoſition that thoſe repreſentations might be juſt, we hear his Excellency the Governour, by the advice of his Council, was pleaſed to inquire what voluntary aſſiſtance could be expected from the Charleſtown militia, when, to the honour of the Artillery Company, commanded by Captain Owen Roberts, who have diſtinguiſhed themſelves upon former occaſions, that corps, being aſſembled moſt readily, agreed to go upon this ſervice. A conſiderable number of Gentlemen, of rank and property, alſo offered themſelves as volunteers, and every thing was preparing for their ſetting out on Sunday morning next; but this evening a ſtop was put to their further proceeding, by the arrival of the priſoners, conſiſting of five men, viz. Rudolph Bunnell, John Fulman, Bartholomew Cogman, Chriſtopher Smith, and Thomas Trap, who have been conducted about 180 miles, under a guard of only eight men, without the leaſt attempt having been made to reſcue them. John Frazer, another of the priſoners, was left behind on the road, having been dangerouſly wounded in the head in taking of him.

It is reported that in conſequence of orders from home his Excellency General Gage has ordered one of the regiments now at St. Auguſtine to be tranſported hither.

We hear that Brigadier General Haldimand arrived at Annapolis, about three weeks ago, from Penſacola, and was expected to land at St. Auguſtine.

Capt. Fox, arrived at Savannah in Georgia the 1ſt inſtant, in ſix weeks from Bourdeaux, reports that when he left France it was publickly ſaid that Court had ceded Dunkirk to Spain in lieu of St. Sebaſtian's.

March 20. On Thurſday evening a party of the militia arrived here, with five of the people ſtiled Regulators, who had been taken up as mentioned in our laſt. After examination they were committed to jail, to take their trials at the next court of general goal, which begins on Monday April 16th. Their arrival rendered the marching any body of men from town unneceſſary; for which ſervice the Artillery Company, commanded by Capt. Owen Roberts, and ſeveral other volunteers, offered themſelves. The regulating work, as they term it, is not however at an end: Thoſe people will not ſuffer any proceſs, civil or criminal, to be executed; and frequent accounts are received of their exerciſing their aſſumed authority, by whipping ſuch as they deem diſorderly, and of other diſturbances.

March 23. The General Gazette of the 20th inſtant tells us, "The regiment now at the barracks, we hear, is under orders "to be ready, at an hour's notice, to embark from this province;" for which, if true, few will be ſorry (in the preſent circumſtances of affairs) although it muſt be acknowledged, in juſtice to the officers and men of that corps, that no regiment ever merited more reſpect for the regularity of their conduct.

Saturday laſt, being the anniverſary of the repeal of the American ſtamp act, the ſame was obſerved here nearly as uſual. The Sons of Liberty, with other inhabitants, who conſecrated a tree to Liberty in Mr. Mazyck's paſture on the 1ſt of October laſt, particularly celebrated it by meeting and having a handſome entertainment there; after which they walked in proceſſion, preceded by twenty ſix lights, to Mr. Robert Dillon's, where they were honoured with the company of the late Speaker, and ſeveral of the new elected repreſentatives of the people, and ſpent the evening in the moſt ſocial and joyous manner, drinking many truly loyal, patriotick, and conſtitutional toaſts. It being alſo the anniverſary feaſt of the maſter's lodge of Free and Accepted Maſons, that ſociety met, and had an elegant entertainment at Mr. Eliſha Poyſett's, where was preſent the Moſt Worſhipful and Honourable Egerton Leigh, Eſq; Provincial Grand Maſter, and other diſtinguiſhed Brothers, who ſpent the day in a manner ſuitable to the occaſion and their inſtitution. At James iſland, and ſeveral other places in the country, it was likewiſe celebrated, with many teſtimonies of ſatisfaction. But every where the joy ſeemed to be in ſome meaſure damped, by the exiſtence of the late revenue acts; the repeal whereof, upon conſtitutional principles, would reſtore the moſt perfect harmony, and ſuch a mutual beneficial union between Great Britain and her colonies as every wellwiſher to both muſt wiſh to be perpetuated. Among the toaſts drank in the different aſſemblies upon this occaſion were, that great American patriot the Pennſylvania Farmer, all the patriots in Britain and America by name, the Virginia and Maſſachuſetts Aſſemblies, the glorious numbers Ninety Two and Twenty Six, perſeverance and ſucceſs to American manufactures particularly mentioned, confuſion to all attempts to ſubvert the Britiſh conſtitution, a ſpeedy repeal of all unconſtitutional acts of parliament, and a perpetual union upon conſtitutional terms, &c. &c.

BOSTON, *Feb.* 22.

SOME lines in verſe appeared in Meſſ. Edes and Gill's gazette of laſt Monday, being a few lively remarks on a ſong handed about in manuſcript, in which the characters of ſome young Ladies in town were treated with great indelicacy. The ſame day one Lieut. S—n, of the 14th regiment, came with another officer to the printers, and pretending that he was ſomehow pointed out therein, as the perſon who had ſatyrized thoſe Ladies, demanded the author's name, which was not given him. He returned the next morning, and claimed a promiſe of one of the printers that he ſhould have it. The printer then told him that he ſhould not comply with his demand, as it would be an infringement of the liberty of the preſs, which ſhould be as free for him as for any other; or that if he ſtill thought himſelf injured the law was open, and he might ſeek his redreſs: Upon which he uttered many threatnings, and ſwore that he would come the next morning, and if *ſatisfaction* was not then *given him* he would *take it himſelf* of the printer. He accordingly kept to his promiſe in the firſt particular, but prudently broke it in the ſecond; or he wiſe he would ſoon have been convinced that there were ſome perſons among us who could as well defend the liberty of the preſs as they had before maintained the *rules* and *orders* of a *coffee-houſe*.

March 27. The proſecution which have been for ſome time carried on in the Court of Admiralty here againſt John Hancock, Eſq; Captain Malcolm, and ſome other Gentlemen of this town, we hear, were laſt week dropt by the counſel for the Crown.

Friday last arrived here from England Captain Lindsey, in the Halifax packet armed schooner, with despatches for the Governour, Commodore Hood, General Gage, General Mackay, and the Hon. the Commissioners of the Customs.

PROVIDENCE, *March* 18.

THIS being the 18th of March, a day auspicious to American freedom, early in the morning a paper appeared on Liberty Tree, and another in the most publick part of the town, the contents of which we are desired to publish.

To the SONS of LIBERTY.

DEARLY BELOVED,

REVOLVING time hath brought about another anniversary of the repeal of the odious stamp act, an act framed to divest us of our liberties, and to bring us to slavery, poverty, and misery. The resolute stand made by the Sons of Liberty against the detestable policy had more effect in bringing on the repeal than any conviction in the Parliament of Great Britain of the injustice and iniquity of the act. It was repealed from principles of convenience to Old England, and accompanied with a declaration of their right to tax us; and since the same Parliament have passed acts which, if obeyed in the colonies, will be equally fatal. Although the people of Great Britain be only fellow subjects, they have of late assumed a power to compel us to buy at their market such things as we want of European produce and manufacture, and at the same time have taxed many of the articles, for the express purpose of a revenue; and for the collection of the duties have sent fleets, armies, Commissioners, guarda costas, Judges of Admiralty, and a host of petty officers, whose insolence and rapacity are become intolerable. Our cities are garrisoned, the peace and order which heretofore dignified our streets are exchanged for the horrid blasphemies and outrages of soldiers; our trade is obstructed; our vessels and cargoes, the effects of industry, violently seized; and, in a word, every species of injustice that a wicked and debauched Ministry could invent is now practised against the most sober, industrious, and loyal people that ever lived in society. The joint supplications of all the colonies have been rejected, and letters and mandates, in terms of the highest affront and indignity, have been transmitted, from little and insignificant servants of the Crown, to his Majesty's grand and august sovereignties in America.

These things being so, it becomes us, my brethren, to walk worthy of our vocation, to use every lawful means to frustrate the wicked designs of our enemies at home and abroad, and to unite against the evil and pernicious machinations of those who would destroy us. I judge that nothing can have a better tendency to this grand end than encouraging our own manufactures, and a total disuse of foreign superfluities.

When I consider the corruption of Great Britain, their load of debt, their intestine divisions, tumults, and riots, their scarcity of provisions, and the contempt in which they are held by the nations about them; and when I consider, on the other hand, the state of the American colonies, with regard to the various climates, soils, produce, rapid population, joined to the virtue of the inhabitants, I cannot but think that the conduct of Old England towards us may be permitted by Divine Wisdom, and ordained by the unsearchable providence of the Almighty, for hastening a period dreadful to Great Britain.

A SON of LIBERTY.

PHILADELPHIA, *April* 6.

Extract of a letter from London, *Dec.* 30.

AS to politicks, things are at present in such an unsettled way that there is no forming any true judgment in whose hands the administration of our affairs shall be, even for the ensuing week. There seems indeed to be neither spirit nor concert in the Ministry, but every member of it throws out what occurs to himself, without adopting any plan of conduct, appearing only concerned each for himself, lest his own popularity should suffer by the part he should take in this ridiculous squabble. I will not name any of the leaders in the Administration that behave in this manner, because they appear to me to be all alike culpable in this respect. Their only excuse is the precarious tenour upon which each holds his station, founded upon the repeated changes which have taken place during the present reign, and a strong suspicion that the same secret influence which is supposed to have occasioned these still prevails. Whether this is really the case or not I will not pretend to say, though I am rather inclined to think there is some cause to apprehend it as they suspect; but, however this may be, I cannot think that things will remain long in the present posture. Fresh changes begin again to be talked of, and as Lord Chatham, from motives best known to himself, hath not only resigned his place of Privy Seal, but is now openly reconciled to his brothers Lord Temple and George Grenville, a coalition may possibly be formed between them and the Rockingham party, and they may be joined perhaps by the Duke of Bedford and his friends; and in that case they must carry all before them, and form a Ministry which being superiour to any influence whatever, either open or secret, may have some chance for permanency. It is in truth a melancholy consideration that after having tried almost every man in the kingdom, who is a candidate for publick employment, there should not be found one fit to take the lead, or that can procure the full and absolute direction of affairs, as has been usual in former reigns. The Duke of Grafton, I have some reason to think, has been long tired of his present station. If Chatham comes in again it must be as before, on his own terms; and I must own he appears to be the only man to whom the rest can be brought to submit, and who can restore that vigour to Administration, so necessary on all occasions, but more particularly at present, the want of which hath well nigh ruined our affairs. Until some alteration takes place nothing can be settled, I am afraid, with respect to your American affairs, which lie over at present in a very disagreeable situation. I cannot indeed conceive why the matter is not taken up in some shape or other, unless it be that they wait for the expected changes, and are desirous that the odium attending the inquiry may devolve to their successours.

"Nothing is yet settled with the East India company; the Administration and the Directors have been haggling together all this while. It is said (but I will not vouch for the truth of the assertion) that they are to pay the Government 500,000 l. a year, and to be allowed to increase their dividends by degrees to 12 and a half per cent. I can hardly think they are in circumstances to do this. Affairs in India are far from being in a settled state. The expense of their army there, which, including the troops composed of the natives, amounts to 78,000 men, is enormous, and the difficulties attending the investment of their revenues unsurmountable. If you add to all this the differences among the proprietors at home, with regard to the general management and the choice of directors, and the universal rapacity of all their servants abroad, who now find means to acquire independent fortunes after two or three years service, by means far from justifiable, and which probably tend to render the English name odious with the natives of that country, you will not think that much account can be made of our possession of that distant territory, to which we have, in reality, to say no worse of it, so slender a claim."

Extract of another letter from London, *Jan.* 19.

"Mr Dickenson's Farmer's Letters have carried his name and reputation all over the British dominions. I way a few days ago in a large company of patriots and advocates of Liberty, where I heard a thousand fine encomiums passed upon them. It is a general remark here that all the state papers, such as addresses, petitions, &c. which come from America, are wrote in a stile not to be equalled in any part of the British dominions. There is a plain reason for it; Men will always write well upon subjects they feel thoroughly."

Extract of a third letter from the same place, Jan. 24.

"I am sorry to say the temper of Parliament does not at present appear favourable to your cause, but without doors you gain ground daily; and you know, I suppose, that Parliaments have often changed their sentiments in less time than a session. I wish they may, for the better, this. Some of the principal declaimers against you are Lord H --------h, Lord N -th, Lord --e, Hans St----y, Richard R-----y, George G------le, Esqs; &c. men not wanting in self confidence, but quite devoid of the very shadow of confidence from the people. I cannot think it possible for the present set of men, called the Administration, to stand out the campaign; I am confident they cannot, except George Grenville and his party come in to their assistance. In short, for their own honour, and for the safety of the Crown, this kingdom, and her plantations, I most heartily wish they would follow the example of the poor unfortunate Protector, Richard Cromwell, retire into some obscure corner of this world, to repent and prepare for another, for they certainly will gain no credit by an active life in the politicks of a free and brave people."

Extract of a fourth letter from London, *Jan.* 28.

"On Monday the 16th the appeal of Mr. Wilkes to the House of Lords against the two sentences of the court of King's Bench was heard at their bar, when the sentences were unanimously confirmed. Lord Chief Justice Wilmot, in a very good speech, delivered his own and the other judges opinions, which was very clear and satisfactory.

"The House of Commons sat all Thursday (the 26th) and until three o'clock the next morning, upon North American affairs, when they agreed to the resolutions of the Lords, supporting the legislative authority of Parliament over the colonies, &c. with very little variation, so that affairs are not yet in a conciliating train.

"The great Douglass cause is now hearing, from day to day, in the House of Lords, and will be finally determined in about a fortnight."

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman of this city, now in London, *to his friend in* Philadelphia, *Jan.* 26

"Nothing new has transpired from the Parliament concerning America. Mr. Wilkes's affairs came before the House of Commons a few days ago, and it is generally supposed they will expel him. No reason can be assigned for this conduct, except that it is agreeable to the minds of the Ministry. All Mr. Wilkes's friends are friends to America; some of them talk of seeking a shelter from arbitrary power in the peaceful deserts of America. Mrs. Macaulay, the celebrated female historian, talks of ending her days on the banks of the Ohio; she is employed in publishing a fifth volume of her history of England, in which she proposes to treat very largely of the settlement of the colonies. You may depend upon it she will do ample justice to the rights of America. I wish her history was more known in our country; I think it would be of great importance to us, in the present critical situation of our affairs.

Governour Bernard's letters have been read in the House of Lords, ful of the most inflaming accounts of the riotous disspositions of the people of Boston. An address of thanks has been voted to his Majesty for his care and vigilance in sending troops over to suppress them; strict inquiry is ordered to be made into the first instigators of the CONVENTION held at Boston; and affidavits are to be taken, and the persons found guilty are to be sent over here to be tried for their *lives*. Where now is the force or use of our penal laws? What mercy can we hope for when our accusers are our judges?

"There is but one expedient left whereby we can save our sinking country, and that is by encouraging American manufactures. Unless we do this we shall be undone for ever. There is scarce a necessary article, or even a luxury of life, but what might be raised and brought to perfection in some of our provinces: The best of *wines* are made in Asia in more northern latitudes than Pennsylvania; *sheep* are raised with so little trouble that if a proper price was offered for wool our farmers might raise many hundreds of them yearly, without in the least hurting the cultivation of their grain; mulberry trees are so plenty among us that we might raise silks worms in a few years to supply us with all the silks we want, as oak leaves (when those of the mulberry are not to be had) have been found in China to afford a food to the worms; we have all the materials for making *China* or porcelain ware in our province, and in Newcastle county; as for bohea and green tea, let them be banished for ever from our tables and beauiets; a bowl of sage and baum tea is worth an ocean of both of them. The grand complaint with labourers among us is that we do not pay them sufficient prices for their work: A plain reason may be assigned for this, we consume too little of their manufactures to keep them employed the whole year round, their wages therefore must of consequence be proportionably higher during the few months they do work; but as soon as American manufactures become general this complaint will have no foundation, and hundreds of artificers of every kind would be invited to come over from England and settle among us."

Extract of a letter from Fort Detroit, *Feb.* 23.

"The Indians in general around us here seem much discontented, but we are not certain for what reason. I am far from thinking that there will be a general war as in the summer 1763, but am nevertheless of opinion there will be some mischief done."

They write from London that in the debate in the House of Lords when the resolves unfavourable to America were passed his Grace the Duke of Richmond, and the Right Hon. the Earl of Shelburne, shewed themselves warm friends to America, and spoke in her behalf, in opposition to those resolutions, &c. which were proposed by the Earl of Hillsborough, seconded by the Duke of Bedford, and supported by the Duke of Grafton, the Earl of Holdernesse, Lord Vicount Weymouth, &c. The Earl of Temple spoke violently against the colonies, and told the House their resolutions would answer no good purpose, that they were futile and insignificant, that he was weary of a paper war with the Americans, that it was necessary *now* to do something more effectual, and would not *even* stay to hear the debate.

Extract of a letter from Charlestown, South Carolina, *to a Gentleman in this city.*

"Several Guineamen are arrived here, and though large ships sold off their cargoes in two or three days. Upwards of forty sail, it is expected, will come here from that coast this spring, including those already arrived. As these ships generally load for Europe, the planters are in high spirits, expecting a great price for their rice, and on that account will not send it to market; so that, I think, this province bids fair to be one of the richest on the continent."

Conclusion of the pamphlet entitled The Case of GREAT BRITAIN and AMERICA, addressed to the King and both Houses of Parliament.

HAVING considered the justice of the present measures, let us now examine their policy, and in this examination let our sentiments of equity forget to operate. Let us forget that they have rights, or that we have humanity; let us suppose ourselves entering into an agreement with a free and a considerable people, and settling the terms of an everlasting union; or if any one should be of opinion that neither of these circumstances is applicable to the colonies, let us suppose them in their numbers inconsiderable, unaccustomed to liberty, overawed by fear, or humiliated by conquest, and ready to receive any constitution we please to impose upon them. In such a situation, what reflections should our own interest suggest to us? Though this people be weak at present, their strength and their numbers may increase*. [illegible] selves are strong, our strength may decrease, [illegible] depressed, it may revive. They are [illegible] from us; we have formidable enemies [illegible] fore are of the utmost importance, and there [illegible] certain of securing their affections as the [illegible] to be our friends. We ourselves have a free [illegible] grant liberty to them they will be ready to [illegible] change for the better; if we allume unlimited [illegible] thority, they will wish to change, because they [illegible] for the worse. The tyranny of a despotick [illegible] infinitely worse than that of a despotick Prince. But it is in vain to endeavour to deceive them: Though they never have tasted liberty, they will soon become acquainted with its nature; they will perceive the misery of their situation, by the happiness of ours. While their garrisons are filled with our soldiers, their harbours with our fleets, and their employments with officers of our appointment, and while they derive from us a degree of freedom, we shall be secure, both by our own power and by their affections. They are weak, by their circumstances; let us not make them strong, by their despair. The gradual increase of numbers and of opulence may add to their force, but that force will sleep unless it be awakened by injury; and while we retain an absolute power over their trade, that very increase will depend upon our regulations. Whilst they are happy under our government, their strength and their opulence will be strength and opulence to us; but if we oppress them, they will be our weakness and our danger. The numbers of a people are not so formidable as their union, their hatred, their fury. If there ever should come a time when they shall be able to shake off our sovereignty, it will past obeyed by a grateful and happy people; but if our dominion be founded only in our strength, it will subsist no longer than their weakness. It is therefore evident that we should America, by a better security, if we do not enslave it. But will it afford us as much present emolument? This surely is a consideration much inferiour to the other; it may have more weight with a short lived and a short sighted Administration, but can never have so much with a thinking nation. Yet let even this be considered; we know that this nation has paid considerable taxes without any compulsion, and we know that free nations can support greater burthens than nations equally opulent that are enslaved. No power, no management, has ever succeeded to tax the latter as highly as the first; and the efforts of despotism have produced only depopulation or rebellion. Thus it is by no means certain that even our present emoluments would be the less if we extort nothing from them against their own consent†. Besides, with how much less expense can we secure the allegiance of the willing than of the unwilling! Amongst the first a militia would be serviceable, amongst the latter it would be formidable to ourselves. Let us also consider with how much greater eagerness our manufactures will be purchased by a grateful than by an exasperated people. We are now at peace with the world; the most rigorous measures may succeed for the present, but such measures are not the most eligible in themselves, when conducive neither to present advantage nor future security. The greatest man of the age has told us that two millions of fellow subjects, deprived of their liberty, would be fit instruments to make slaves of the rest. Surely there is justice in his observation; those whom we reduce to slavery cannot wish well to our freedom. Let us also consider that, without assuming that despotick authority which is intolerable in human nature, we may yet retain a power amazingly extensive. A power over the commerce of a nation affects the merchant, the landholder, and the manufacturer. Though we cannot dive into their purses, to wrest from them what they have already acquired, we can prevent their future acquisitions: Nay we can do more; we can make what they possess already less valuable, by its stagnation. Though the power of granting belongs solely to themselves, they will yet have but little power to refuse. Let this content us, that the sea, the common benefit of mankind, may be denied them; that the labour of their hands, the strength and the ingenuity which nature has bestowed upon them, shall be converted to our purposes: But, for our own sakes, let us not discourage that industry which is to benefit ourselves. What we permit them to acquire let that be their own.

Thus, on every present and every future consideration, I should think myself an enemy to Great Britain should I propose to give worse terms to a people unendeared by former connexions, unacquainted with liberty, and destitute of any claim upon our justice than those which are demanded for our fellow subjects; but it must not therefore be forgotten that they have long been our friends and brothers, and that another system cannot be established without a violation of national faith, a departure from our justice, and at one time perhaps the shedding of their blood. We should be well assured of the rectitude of our cause, we should advance to the utmost limits of negotiation, before we draw the sword against our brothers. We shall prevail with certainty indeed, but we may not prevail without a contest; and though the force of terror only may give temporary establishment to our authority, the sword of the executioner only must maintain it. From men deprived of every thing that they hold most dear, and deprived of it by their friends, what may not be expected? Any thing should be expected, except their submission. What then are the ultimate objects of the most oppressive laws and most sanguinary councils? Will they restore us to that brotherly affection which infused the same soul into every part of our empire, or procure us an uncertain quiet, a disaffected submission? Let France expect such a submission from Corsica; by our supineness she will obtain it, and she may well be contented with it. She is accustomed to govern by fear, and over a people where heretofore she had not authority even that influence will become acquisition; but neither her numerous armies, nor her mighty power, nor her vicinity to that devoted island, nor the paucity of its inhabitants, can ensure to her a quiet and an useful possession, while she finds an enemy in the hearts of the people. But by us, if possible, still less is to be expected; with less disproportioned force we may encounter a more rooted antipathy. The Corsicans never tasted freedom under a French administration; she has only prevented their emancipation from the tyranny of Genoa, and will receive them under a milder oppression; but the Americans will be deprived of a liberty which they have already possessed many years, under the tutelage of Great Britain: A more violent change, a more intolerable perdition. And are these measures wise whose very success has but this for their object, and whose failure is ruin? Are these the principles by which freemen should govern freemen? Is this that invincible union, and that firm establishment, by which Britain shall hold the West Indies in her right hand and the East in her left? Or is this the wisdom which must heal publick credit of a thousand wounds, and support the weight of a tottering empire? There may come a time when the distresses of Great Britain may require the utmost efforts of a grateful people; and our posterity may find, by a fatal experience, that the sword was but an ill interpreter of charters, and that the characters of freedom will not be less indelible in the breasts of the Americans if they be written in the blood of their forefathers. What shall I say of these measures? That they are so impolitick that we should reject them, though justice did not condemn them; that they are so unjust that we should reject them, were they ever so politick.

These considerations I have presumed to dedicate to the greatest assembly in the world, and to the best of Princes; if they carry

* *It is unjustifiable that Mr. Canning mentions the probable increase of the Americans as an argument for measures that may exasperate them.*

† *In the last war they incurred a debt of* 2,600,000*l. Would they have done this for an oppressor?*

...ept with them, the conſequences naturally fol-
...we ſhould leave the Americans to tax themſelves;
...ve ſhould revert to the *Britiſh* Parliament every
...ot inconſiſtent with our office and their liberty;
...ſhould be paſſed immediately, repealing every act that
taxes the colonies. I do not propoſe that it ſhould contain any
...counter declarations, or that the power ſhould, in terms, be diſ-
...owned; it will be ſufficient that they be repealed, and that we
...do not revive the claim. ‡ "Let it be buried in oblivion; let it
...ſleep between the conſtitutions of both countries, as belonging to
neither; let it be ſuſpended like the ſword of the murdered in the
Grecian law, which was depoſited in their temples as unfit to be
handled, and conſecrated, as it were, not for its merit, but offence."
And leſt, at any time hereafter, it may be diſputed where the line
is drawn between American liberty and Britiſh juriſdiction, per-
haps it might not be improper to declare in the ſame law the
ſupremacy of Britain, and its abſolute dominion over navigation
and commerce. Can we aſſert the dependency of the coloniſts in
ſtronger terms than thoſe of Mr. Otis, a Gentleman who is cer-
tainly well informed of their ſentiments, and who has probably
a conſiderable ſhare in forming them? "That the Parliament
"of Great Britain has undoubted power and lawful authority to
"make acts for the general good, which by naming the colonies
"ſhall and ought to be equally binding as upon the ſubjects of
"Great Britain within the realm." Should the coloniſts com-
plain that if this power be reſerved they have not the ſame degree
of freedom, or all the privileges that are poſſeſſed by their Britiſh
brethren, I ſhall readily confeſs that they have not; but it was
not intended, by their original compact, that they ſhould. If
Britain does not reſerve to herſelf an abſolute authority over the
trade of her colonies, not one of the ends will be anſwered for
which thoſe colonies were planted: They will not be ſubſervient
to the commerce of their mother country; they will rival and
deſtroy it; and ſurely we ſhall not be deemed enemies of their
freedom in adopting the ſentiments of its able and intereſted de-
fender. The power of regulating their commerce, and the
right of prohibition, have indeed a moſt extenſive dominion over
the wealth and proſperity of America, and thoſe demands muſt
be exorbitant indeed which can be refuſed to an Aſſembly poſſeſſed
of ſo mighty a prerogative; but there is a material difference be-
tween ſtopping the acquiſition of riches and the taking away what
is already acquired. They have all but a bitter alternative; but,
bitter as it is, they have an alternative, ſays Mr. Otis, in the
true ſpirit of liberty: "I had rather ſee this (right of prohibi-
"tion) carried with a high hand, to the utmoſt rigour, than have
"the leaſt tax of one ſhilling taken from me without my conſent."

It is ſo much the intereſt of Britain to promote the commercial
welfare of her colonies that they may form a reaſonable expectation
that their intereſts are ſafely depoſited in; but on this ſelf intereſt,
on the wiſdom and equity of the Britiſh legiſlature, and on the
conciliating moderation of their own conduct, much, very much
of their proſperity will depend. Of this moderation we have, as
yet, ſeen no trial. When we deſiſted from actual oppreſſion we
laid its future foundations, and the repeal of the ſtamp act was
attended with the ſtrongeſt aſſertions of our right of taxation;
aſſertions which an upright Adminiſtration never intended to carry
into experiment, but an unhappy compliment which wiſdom and
virtue paid to temporization and prejudice. If, impreſſed with a
conviction of their freedom, the Americans have a ſenſe of injury,
let not Britons reſent the ſentiments they have communicated;
let us maturely conſider whether we ourſelves were not the ag-
greſſors. If force is juſtifiable in deſtroying thoſe rights which
are derived from time, from compact, and from nature, what is
not juſtifiable from their maintenance and ſupport? If the cauſe
of the Americans be juſt, their firmneſs is virtue.

‡ *Theſe words were made uſe of, upon a different occaſion, by Mr. Flood, the brighteſt ornament of the Iriſh Parliament.*

WILLIAMSBURG, *April* 27.

An account of the ſizes of IRON proper to be imported from America for his Majeſty's ſervice.

Inches.

Squares of 2 — 1⅞, 1¾, 1⅝, 1½ — The bars not leſs than 10 or 12 feet long.

1⅜, 1¼ — Theſe not leſs than 12 feet long.

1⅛, 1, ⅞, ¾ — Theſe not leſs than 12 or 14 feet long.

Breadth. Flats. 5½, 5, 4¾, 4½, 4 — 6-8 5-8 4-8 thick. Theſe not leſs then 10 or 12 feet long.

3¾ — 6-8 5-8 4-8. Theſe not leſs than 12 feet long.

3½, 3¼, 3, 2¾, 2½, 2¼, 2 — 6-8 5-8 4-8 3-8. Theſe not leſs than 12 feet long.

N. B. All the bars muſt be drawn of a uniform breadth and thickneſs, from end to end.

By the Bowman, Capt. Stevenſon, in 26 days from Glaſgow, arrived at Hampton, we learn that the great DOUGLAS cauſe, which has been ſo long depending, is at laſt finally determined, by the Houſe of Lords, in favour of ARCHIBALD DOUGLAS of Douglas, Eſq; ſon of Lady Jane Douglas, ſiſter of the late Duke, who, dying without iſſue, entailed his whole eſtate on the ſaid Archibald his nephew, lawful heir of that ancient and illuſtrious family.

The George, Capt. Coats, from Glaſgow, is arrived in James river.

On Thurſday the 10th inſtant there was found floating in Potowmack river, oppoſite to Alexandria, a dead man (upon whom there appeared ſeveral marks of violence) five feet ſeven or eight inches high, with a ſhort noſe, and ſhort curled hair, of a light cheſtnut colour. He had on a blue and white check ſhirt, a pair of purple (or deep claret) cloth breeches, with ſilk knee garters, which were mended in the ſeat and a piece put in below the right pocket, a pair of country made ſhoes, and ſtockings of a mixed colour, country made likewiſe. The Coroner's inqueſt brought in their verdict *murder*, by a perſon or perſons unknown.

This day the Williamſburg purſe of 100l. was run for, at our race ground, by Nonpareil, the property of the Hon. John Tayloe, Eſq; Mark Anthony, belonging to Capt. Littlebury Hardyman, and Fanny Murray, the property of Nathaniel Walthoe, Eſq. Mark Anthony won the firſt heat with eaſe (in which Fanny Murray was withdrawn the ſecond mile going round) the other heat Nonpareil more warmly conteſted, but Mark Anthony came off victor.

Entered in the upper diſtrict of James *river.*

April 24. Innermay, William Laughton, a new veſſel.

25. Two Siſters, George Taylor, from the lower diſtrict, with 23 tuns of pig iron.

Advertiſements.

CUSTOM HOUSE, Port HAMPTON.

IT appearing to the Hon. Commiſſioners of his Majeſty's cuſtoms at *Boſton* that it is practiſed by the merchants in ſome of the ports in *America* to load their veſſels with enumerated and non-enumerated goods before they have complied with the regulations preſcribed by law, we therefore, in obedience to their orders, give this publick notice to all merchants and traders within this diſtrict that we will ſeize and proſecute any veſſel that ſhall offend againſt ſuch regulations, as well thoſe as all others required to be obſerved in their loading and unloading of goods. And whereas divers frauds may be committed, to the great detriment of his Majeſty's revenue, &c. by veſſels loading goods under pretence that they are deſigned to be tranſported to other diſtricts within this colony, before a report is made thereof, and permits taken out at the cuſtom houſe to load and tranſport the ſame, which we have reaſon to believe has been frequently done, we therefore ſtrictly caution all merchants and traders againſt the like practices for the future.

GIVEN under our hands the 20th of *April*, 1769.

CARY MICHELL, Collector.
GABRIEL CAY, Comptroller.

Williamſburg, April 25, 1769.

THE ſubſcriber has on hand a few of Mr. MERCER's ABRIDGMENT, which he will now ſell at 15s. a piece.

ROBERT NICOLSON.

FREER ARMSTON,

Chandler and Soap Boiler, in Norfolk,

FOR the better convenience of ſupplying the town of *Williamſburg*, has opened a ſhop between Mr. *Carter*'s great brick houſe and Mrs. *Rathell*'s, where may be had TALLOW CANDLES as good as any on the continent; the preſent price by the box 11d. paying freight from *Norfolk*, Beſt HARD SOAP at 6d. by the box, or 7d. halfpeny ſmall quantities.

I have WEST INDIA and DRY GOODS at the loweſt prices, for ready money.

As I want a large quantity of good WOOD ASHES, for goods or money, all perſons that ſend by or give their aſhes to Negroes are deſired to ſignify the ſame by a note, otherwiſe they will not be received.

All commands will be carefully executed.

FREER ARMSTON.

For SALE *to the higheſt bidder, on* Monday *the 8th of* May, *at five o'clock in the afternoon, before Mr.* Anthony Hay's *door, in* Williamſburg,

A LARGE dwelling-houſe, pleaſantly ſituated in this town, with all convenient outhouſes, lately occupied by Mr. *Edward Cary*. At the ſame time will be put up for ſale an acre of ground oppoſite Dr. *George Riddell*'s, in this town. Two years credit will be allowed the purchaſer, provided bond with undeniable ſecurity is given.

YORK, *April* 24, 1769. J. H. NORTON.

For SALE,

A VALUABLE TRACT of LAND in *Cheſterfield* county, containing 1500 acres or more, conveniently ſituated, being about four miles from *Peterſburg*, on *Appamattox* river, and about four miles from *Oſborne's* warehouſe, on *James* river. The whole will be ſold together, or in parcels. Credit will be allowed the purchaſer, on giving bond and approved ſecurity. An indiſputable title will be made by the ſubſcriber, living near the premiſes.

HENRY RANDOLPH.

To be SOLD *on* Thurſday *the 4th of* May, *by decree of the court of Vice Admiralty, at the borough of* NORFOLK, *for ready money,*

THE ſnow NANCY, together with her rigging, tackle, apparel, and furniture; alſo a fine ſailing PILOT BOAT, four caſks of Liſbon WINE, ſix caſks of RAISINS, one caſk of ARRACK, three cheſts of LEMONS, and ſome SILKS.

1 JOHN TYLER, M. C. V. A.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber in *Cheſterfield*, a *Virginia* born Negro man ſlave named JOE, about 30 years of age, about 5 feet 6 inches high, is a likely well made fellow, has ſmall eyes, his fore teeth even and good, is a good ſawer, and has worked at the blackſmith's trade ſome time, but knows little of that buſineſs. Whoever brings the ſaid fellow to me ſhall have 5l. reward, if 10 miles from home, if 20 miles 2l. and if 100 miles 20l. He is a briſk active fellow, and will make his eſcape if poſſible, as he expects to be hung if apprehended, having broke into many houſes, and ſtole ſeveral things.

2‖ HENRY BATTE.

GOLIAH

will cover this ſeaſon at my plantation in *Goochland* county at 10s. the leap, 40s. the ſeaſon, and 3l. to enſure a colt. He is of the true dray breed, full 16 hands high, exceſſive fat and ſleek, and in high perfection. The mares will have exceeding good paſturage *gratis*; the money to be paid before they are taken away.

THOMAS M. RANDOLPH.

TRAVELLER

ſtands this ſeaſon at Mr. JOHN WILLS's in *Warwick* county, where he will cover mares at 10s. the leap, or 40s. the ſeaſon. He is ſix years old, near 15 hands high, and was got by old *Traveller* out of a full blooded *Engliſh* mare. Good paſturage *gratis*; but I will not be liable for any mares that may be ſtolen, or get away.

JAMES SOUTHALL.

For LONDON,

THE ſhip *Two Siſters*, *George Taylor* maſter, now lying in *Appamatox* river, will take in tobacco at 31. ſterling a tun, with liberty of conſignment, and will ſail about the middle of *May*, as great part of her cargo is engaged. Thoſe inclined to ſhip are deſired to forward their orders to the Captain on board, or to the ſubſcribers in *Peterſburg*. FIELDS & CALL.

RUN away from *Blandford*, the 12th of this inſtant (*April*) a ſervant man named JOHN ACLAND, by trade a tailor, a ſhort well ſet man, of a pale complexion, had on a blue coat and waiſtcoat, black breeches, cocked hat, and feathertop wig. Whoever apprehends the ſaid ſervant, and conveys him to me at *Blandford*, ſhall have 40s. reward, if taken 40 miles from *Blandford*, and if in *Carolina* 5l. beſides what the law allows.

Tf JOHN BLAND.

N. B. It is ſuppoſed he is gone towards *Carolina*.

BROUGHT to my plantation on *Staunton* river, in *Bedford* county, and left there about the middle of *December* laſt, by a man meanly dreſſed, a likely dark bay horſe, about 4 feet 8 inches high, branded on the near buttock with a croſs, as well as I can make it out, and has been poſted, and appraiſed to 9l. The perſon that brought him was ſeen coming from *Pittſylvania*, and rode bareback.

HUGH CHALLES.

TAKEN up, in *Bedford*, a ſmall trotting bay mare, about 3 or 4 years old, dockt, and branded on the near buttock C; poſted, and appraiſed to 45s.

JAMES BOYD.

TAKEN up, in *Lunenburg*, a bay horſe, about 4 feet 5 inches high, about 6 or 7 years old, with a blaze in his face, his near fore foot white, but no perceivable brand; poſted, and appraiſed to 6l.

WILLIAM MUNROE.

The noted HORSE

Jolly Roger,

ſtands at the ſubſcriber's in *Brunſwick* county, near *Allen*'s mill, in order to cover mares at 15s. the leap, 40s. the ſeaſon, and 3l. to enſure. Good paſturage *gratis*, but I will not be liable for any mares that may get away, though all neceſſary care ſhall be taken to prevent it.

10 JAMES BALFOUR.

To be SOLD, *on* Wedneſday *the 3d of* May, *before Mr.* Anthony Hay's *door, in* Williamſburg, *for ready money,*

TWENTY likely *Virginia* born Slaves, taken in execution; among them a good ſhoemaker, gardener, and hoſtler, ſeveral men uſed to the houſe and field buſineſs, and ſeveral boys and girls fit for ſervice.

WILLIAM MITCHELL, S. S.

PRINCE GEORGE, HALLSFIELD, *April* 1, 1769.

Merry Tom,

in high perfection, ſtands at my houſe, and covers mares at a piſtole a leap, and three piſtoles the ſeaſon. Mares that did not prove with foal laſt year will be covered this ſeaſon for two piſtoles. Particular care ſhall be taken of the mares that ſtay with the horſe, for 2s. 6d. a week for feeding. Not one for theſe three years paſt has got away, and the ſame care ſhall be taken this. His foals are large, ſtrong, beautiful, and active.

JOHN BAIRD.

THERE is now in the ſubſcriber's warehouſe at *Warwick* two bales and two ſheeted boxes marked AC, No. 1 to 4, which were imported laſt fall in the *Dolphin*, Capt. *Galt*. The owner may have them, on paying charges.

ARCHIBALD BROADIE.

Juſt imported in the RANDOLPH, *Captain* WALKER, *and to be ſold very reaſonably, eſpecially for ready money, at the ſhop lately kept by Mr.* William Biers, *by the ſubſcribers, in* Williamſburg,

A LARGE aſſortment of DRUGS and MEDICINES, both chymical and galenical; alſo almond cakes, capers, French and pearl barley, Spaniſh licorice, ſago, ſhalop, iſinglaſs, hartſhorn ſhavings, borax, ſaltpetre, beſt ſallad oil, Durham muſtard, oil of bben, hungary, lavender, honey, and orange flower waters, mace, cloves, cinnamon, nutmegs, dos candied, Ladies ſticking plaiſter, eau de luce, Hill's elixir bardana, do. eſſence of waterdock, Blackrie's lixivium for the gravel and ſtone, beſt and common lancets, Anderſon's, Lockyer's, and Hooper's pills, James's fever powders, Stoughton's, Daffy's, and Squire's elixirs, Fryer's and Turlington's balſams, Norman's drops, Freeman's and Godfrey's cordials, Britiſh rock oil, balſam of honey, verdigriſe, vermilion, white and read lead, linſeed oil, gold and ſilver leaf, Dutch metal, ſmelling bottles, oil of turpentine, roſin, alum, brimſtone, Greenough's tinctures for the gums and toothach, ivory ſyringes, tooth bruſhes, &c.

ANDREW ANDERSON, & Co.

MY ill ſtate of health makes it neceſſary for me to go to *England*. I hope to return in the fall. It is my intention to go with Capt. *Eſten*, who ſails in *May* next; and I flatter myſelf that my obliging cuſtomers indebted will ſee the neceſſity of my receiving payment before my departure. I cannot therefore doubt but that they will, on this my earneſt requeſt, pay me this *April* court. It will lay me under additional obligations to them, and do me an eſſential ſervice. I have *juſt now* arrived an aſſortment of goods in my way. The buſineſs will be carried on in my abſence by my ſiſter.

JANE HUNTER.

POETS CORNER.

A CARD PARTY.

A TRUCE to all wrangling, a truce to ill nature,
A truce to you wit, and a truce to my satire;
We begin a new game——see! the trump is a heart——
But, prithee, have patience, and be not so tart.
I hope the blind Goddess won't turn out a jade——
You lead off the King, and I give you a Spade:
Though by dint of good playing you gain the odd trick,
Yet the loss of the honours will sure make you sick.
I think that with you, Sir Charles Airy, the deal is——
I have not *this* winter seen Mrs. Cornely's!——
These new fashion'd cards prevent mixing the packs——
I intend the next meeting to be at Almack's.
Pray, Sir, have you heard any news about town?——
I fear at third hand the knave won't go down;——
Mr. Wilkes in the city will make a fine rout——
Four cards and four honours are pretty near out.
A Diamond next——and, behold! 'tis the Queen;
For my hand the best card to night I have seen:——
But lo, without thinking, you pop out the ace,
Which, spite of my bragging, quite alters the case!
This new scene of Garrick's I long much to see:——
The cards are with you, Ma'am, but pray drink your tea——
The dances so sprightly, the dresses so fine——
I hope to be married; we only are nine!
For taste and for elegance Drury Lane house——
But mum——on this subject be still as a mouse;
Some judges have told me, at fam'd Covent Garden,
The undercroft scene is not there worth a farthing.
A secret I have——but 'tis under the rose;
A Lady we know, with a very long nose,
Is lately gone crazy——bit by a mad poet——
You have play'd a wrong card, Sir—pray didn't you know it?
I just led a Club——what the deuce makes you laugh?
I'm almost in love with our friend Bickerstaff!
The *Padlock* so new is, the musick so pretty——
Let's finish the game, Ma'am, and after be witty.——
My dear Lady Betty, I die for your flounce!——
Do pray mind the cards, you've just made a renounce.
I bet all five pounds, and 'tis horrid provoking
That my money I risk on your talent of joking!
I wish I were fairly got out of the scuffle;
You will sure win the game if I give but a shuffle——
'Tis just as I thought, and now all things are right;
My revenge I will take on you some other night.

[*Exeunt omnes.*]

WILLIAMSBURG.

Just IMPORTED, *and selling by the subscriber, the following articles, viz.*

WHITE satin and lustrings, India and other chintzes, calicoes and ginghams, striped and [illegible] muslins, hank. do. bordered handkerchiefs, catgut, flowered [illegible] tiffanies, cloaks, cardinals, hats and bonnets, a large and [illegible] assortment of crapes, ribands, agrets, fillets, and breast [illegible] fine beaver hats for Gentlemen, youths and boys do. blue, [illegible] and white fine sifting do. for Ladies, feathers for do. all sorts of gold braids, laces, and loops, black, blue, and buff superfine silk pieces for Gentlemen's breeches, mascarony waistcoats, the very best black, white, and coloured China silk hose, the finest plain silk do. superfine India cotton do. both for Ladies and Gentlemen, fine eminent lace, flounced and laced cutting handkerchiefs, very genteel frenchcham and knots, some very neat paste buckles and earrings, do. of different colours, handsome ear-rings for the ears pierced, French pearl drop do. crooked tortoise-shell combs fit with gilts, plain do. small tortoiseshell pocket combs in cases, fine knee, ivory, and tapering do. paste shoe, knee, and stock buckles, double gilt and polished steel do. in sets, paste, [illegible] and other stone rings, chased and plain silver nutmegs, [illegible] most assembled do. pocket books and Ladies hea[illegible] [illegible] ornaments, falling pearl necklaces, mock, [illegible] and [illegible] buckles, ivory cases with smelling bottles, [illegible] mourning, high lamp and small kid lamb and silk gloves [illegible] [illegible] dressed, and all kind of leather glov[illegible] Gentlemen, Bellamy's best and neatest shoes, pumps, and [illegible] with other London made do. Ladies satin do. child[illegible] and girls do. of all sizes, French and English beads, do. cha[illegible] [illegible] stomachers, new fashion ribbed ruffs, very fine [illegible] [illegible] pocket handkerchiefs, lighthorsemens caps for boys, [illegible] satin do. ostrich feathers, wedding, mourning, second [illegible] ing, and other genteel fans, fan cases, cases set with marqui[illegible] for young Ladies, stock tapes, Ladies riding sticks, blond [illegible] and cotton thread for working, watch strings, finest Irish garte[illegible] garlands, walking canes, sewing silks and tapes of all kinds, [illegible] silk mits at 4 s. 6 d. per pair, black sticking plaisters, [illegible] Bell and Lisle thread, skeleton and staine wire, &c. &c. [illegible]'s Scotch dentifrice, well known for its great [illegible] [illegible] the teeth, and infallibly curing the scurvy in the gums, with directions how to use it, price five shillings the pot; with many other articles, too numerous to insert.

As this last importation consists of the best choice, genuine, and most fashionable assortment she ever had, she hopes a continuance of encouragement in disposing of them, which shall be most thankfully acknowledged by

CATHERINE RATHELL.

N. B. She has a few pair of womens STAYS, with tabby [illegible] and fine ticking backs, which she would sell cheap, [illegible] some other articles, to any storekeeper; and as she proposes going to England after June, in order to purchase a cargo for the *October* sales, she will sell for ready money only.

THE ship INDUSTRY, *James Lowes* commander, a prime sailer, now lying at *Leed's* town, on *Rappahannock* river, bound for *London*, will take in tobacco, on freight or consignment, at 7 l. 10 s. sterling a ton, and will unquestionably sail by the middle of *April*. Whoever incline to ship are desired to [illegible] their names or orders with Mr. *John Smith* at *Hanover* town, Mr. *John Glassel* at *Fredericksburg*, Mr. *William* [illegible] at *Alexandria*, or the Captain at *Leed's*.

N. B. The ship has good accommodations for passengers.

WHEREAS I have this day assigned all the books of accounts, bonds, and promissory notes, due either to myself or to *Moore* and *Biers*, unto Col. *Thomas Moore* of *King William* county, for value received of him, this is therefore to desire all persons indebted as aforesaid to pay their respective debts to the said *Moore*, to whom I do hereby transfer all my right to the same. WILLIAM BIERS.

KING WILLIAM, } Witness,
April 4, 1769. } THOMAS CLAIBORNE.

RUN away from the subscriber, living in *Petersburg*, two servant men, sailors by trade, one of them named JAMES NOUGHTIE, a likely fellow, about 22 years old, about 5 feet 9 inches high, has short light coloured hair, of a fair complexion, and had a blue coat and a dark coloured jacket with sleeves; but as he broke open a shop window before he ran away, he may have some other clothes with him. The other servant's name is JAMES JORDAN, a short thick fellow, about 35 years old, about 5 feet 6 inches high, had on a dark coloured short duffil coat, is remarkably lame in one of his feet, so that he cannot wear his shoe without having it cut upon the top and laced, has a cut across his nose and forehead, has been in the army, and loves liquor; they ate both *Scotchmen*. Whoever takes them up and brings them to me in *Petersburg*, or contrives it so that I get them again, shall have 4 l. reward.

ANDREW CURRIN.

N. B. All masters of vessels are forewarned to harbour or carry them out of the colony, on pain of being sued according to law.

To be SOLD,

A TRACT of about 1093 acres of Land, lying on *Willis's* creek, near the upper end of *Cumberland* county, about 10 miles from *James* river, between 50 and 60 miles from the *Rocky Ridge*, convenient to church and mill, and about 15 miles from the courthouse, with a plantation and convenient houses for an overseer and five or six hands. For terms apply to the subscriber at Mrs. *Susannah Fleming's*, in the above mentioned county. 4 CHARLES FLEMING.

RUN away from the subscriber, living in *Louisa* county, a likely *Virginia* born mulatto slave named FRANK, about 6 feet high, of a yellow complexion, is a very sensible fellow, and carried several suits of clothes with him.—— Whoever apprehends the said slave shall have FIVE POUNDS reward, if delivered to the subscriber, or into the hands of any person that will do it.

April 2, 1769. RICHARD ANDERSON.

To be SOLD, *at* KING WILLIAM May *court*,

THE TRACT of LAND, containing 340 acres, which I drew as a prize in Col. *Thomas Moore's* lottery, then valued at 68 l. It lies near where Col. *Moore* now lives; and, as I have no conveyance made me, the purchaser will have deeds made by said *Moore*, reserving to myself the benefit of a suit I have brought against him on the sale for damage done said land. Credit will be allowed for one moiety of the purchase money until the ensuing *October*, and until *April* 1770 for the balance, on bond and proper security to

4 WILLIAM JOHNSTON.

By virtue of a decree of the Honourable the GENERAL COURT.

On Monday *the* 8*th of* May *next, before Mr.* Hay's *door, in* Williamsburg, *will be sold to the highest bidders,*

THREE thousand acres of LAND, lying at the foot of the *Double Top* mountain, in *Culpeper* county, altogether or in parcels, as will best suit purchasers. This land is in good order, has four plantations on it fitted with every necessary house, and other conveniences for cropping. An indisputable title will be made the purchaser, on giving bond, with approved security, to Messrs. *Capel* and *Osgood Hanbury*, of *London*, merchants, or to their attornies here. Credit will be allowed the purchasers until the 25th of *October* next.

N. B. This is the land formerly advertised by Col. *Philip Rootes* to have been sold at *Culpeper* courthouse the 3d *Thursday* in *November* last, but prevented by an unavoidable accident.

For SALE *to the highest bidder, on* Wednesday *the* 3*d of* May *next, at four o'clock in the afternoon, before Mr.* ANTHONY HAY's *door, in* Williamsburg,

A VALUABLE TRACT of LAND in *Prince George* county, containing 490 acres, well timbered and watered, conveniently situated, within half a mile of church, three miles from *Noble's* warehouses, and about the same distance from *Jordan's Point*, on *James* river. Credit will be allowed until the 25th of *October* next, when the money must be paid to Mr. *Charles Carter* of *Carsteman*, who will attend at the day of sale. A good title and deeds shall be made to the purchaser by

5 THOMAS PINCKARD.

For SALE,

FIVE hundred acres of very valuable LAND, lying on *Shining* creek in the county of *Brunswick*, within 45 miles of *Petersburg*. Six months credit will be allowed for one half the purchase money, and twelve months for the other half. Bond (to carry interest from the date, unless punctually discharged) with good security, will be required.

Tf W. STITH.

To be SOLD *to the highest bidder on the premises, on* Wednesday *the* 3*d of* May *next, if fair, otherwise next fair day,*

500 hundred acres of Land in *Lunenburg* county, well improved, whereon are some good houses, and a fine orchard; it is well timbered and watered, and an excellent place for mills, and the soil is good for wheat and tobacco. One third of the purchase money to be paid on the second *Thursday* in *December* or *January* next, as may best suit the purchaser (at which time the land will be made over, and delivered up) the other third in *December* 1770, and the other in *December* following, the purchaser giving bond and good security to

18 EDWARD SHEWATT.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

RUN away from the plantation, in *Londoun* county, *Wholey*, overseer, on last *Easter Monday*, a Negro man slave, by name called *Tom Salter*, of a middle size, well made for strength, about 38 years old, has bad teeth, and many small pimples about his beard; he can read, and play on the fiddle, and had a variety of clothes, but his common working dress was cried brown cotton. He managed several years as an overseer for me, under Capt. *Robert Dewnman*, at a plantation of mine on *Mattatico* creek, in *Richmond* county, where he always lived until lately. He is a dissembling artful fellow, and generally smiles when he speaks. I suspect he is lurking about a plantation belonging to *Charles Carter*, Esq; in *Hanover* county, at or near *Southwales*, where he has a wife named *Sebra*, and perhaps at times about his old haunts at *Morattico*. Whoever will deliver him to me, in *Prince William* county, shall have the above reward; or if they will secure him in any of his Majesty's gaols, so that I may get him again, 5 l. and if he is taken out of the colony, and brought home to me, 20 l. paid by Tf HENRY LEE.

To be SOLD,

TWO TRACTS of LAND, lately belonging to Col. *John Fry*, one of them about 1000 acres, on the branches of *Hardware* river, a branch of *James* river, in the county of *Albemarle*; the other about 1200 acres on the branches of *Willis's* river, in the county of *Buckingham*. The above tracts of land were taken up and surveyed in small parcels, but are now included in two patents. For terms apply to the subscribers, who have deeds for the same, and will dispose of them either according to the inclusive patents, or in separate parcels, agreeable to the first surveys.

HENRY FRY.
[illegible] SCOTT.
Tf JOHN [illegible]OLAR.

A SCHEME *for disposing of, by way of* LOTTERY,

THE following LANDS, HOUSES, and SLAVES, belonging to the estate of Mr. [illegible] *Bradley*, who unfortunately for himself and family had a large sum of money by the failure of Mr. *Thomas Cary*, late merchant in *London*; and as the sundry lands, houses, negroes, from the great scarcity of money, will not bring the value Mr. *Bradley* paid for most of them some years ago, if sold for ready money, and being willing to make the most of them, in order to pay off all his debts, *&c.* his trustees have thought this method, and have valued the prizes only at the rates they cost some time ago.

pri.	value. £. s.	total £.	*Contents of the Prizes.*
1	750	750	A VALUABLE lot in *Portsmouth*, on which are two large storehouses or warehouses, a smith's shop, and a good wharf, at which a ship of any size may load.
1	350	350	A valuable lot at the foot of the *Great Bridge*, the most convenient for trade of any in the place, on which is a large ware or storehouse, with four rooms, a kitchen, stable, *&c.*
1	200	200	A piece of land joining Capt. *Max. Calvert*, near the corner of *Church* street, as now paled in.
1	180	180	A piece of do. joining the above, on the main street, with a house which now rents for 20 l. a year.
1	160	160	A piece of do. joining the two above, fronting *Smith* street, with a house with four rooms, not quite finished.
1	80	80	A piece of land within three miles of the *Great Bridge*, valuable for timber, *&c.*
1	60	60	A lot or parcel of land at the *Great Bridge*, with a good billiard house upon it, opposite the *Three Tun* tavern.
1	25	25	A piece or lot of land adjoining [illegible]
1	50	50	A piece or parcel of land on [illegible] of the tobacco warehouse, with a [illegible] storehouse.
1	20	20	A lot of land in the [illegible]ough of [illegible], pleasantly situated in the [illegible].
1	20	20	A do.
1	20	20	A do. do.
1	20	20	A do. do.
1	50	50	A valuable [illegible] adjoining Mr. *James Parker's*, pleasantly [illegible] on the creek.
1	50	50	A valuable lot adjoining the above, *&c.*
1	50	50	A [illegible] to the *Town Point* wharf, which may [illegible] very valuable.
1	45	45	A Negro man, *Sharper*, a very good [illegible]
1	40	40	A Negro man, *Skipper*, do.
1	70	70	*Beck*, a young breeding Negro woman, very valuable for house or field, with a young child,
½	25	25	*Martum*, a Negro boy, son of *Beck*.
1	20	20	*Hannah*, a child of *Beck*.
1	20	20	Old *Peg*, a good granny.
1	30	30	*Pug*, a very good spinner.
1	30	30	*Joshua*, son of *Pug*.
1	20	20	*Kinsale*, a Negro man, a planter.
10	10	100	Each a hhd. of molosses, containing about 100 or 110 gallons.
20	6	120	Each a barrel of sugar, containing from 250 to 260 lb.
34	5 10	187	Each a barrel of *West India* rum, containing about 30 gallons.
11	8	88	Each a lot of lumber, at the current price, for cash in lieu, deducting 15 per cent.

100 Pr. £. 2870
474 Blanks.

574 Tickets, at £. 5, is £. 2870. the amount of the prizes.

The lottery will be drawn at *Williamsburg* in *June Oyer* court next, or sooner if the tickets are sold, under the management of Col. *Thomas Tabb*, Col. *John Prentis*, Messrs. *James Gibson*, *George Abyvon*, *Archibald Campbell*, *William Bolden*, *James Mills*, *Alexander M'Caul*, *Alexander Donald*, *Arthur Morson*, *Alexander Henderson*, and *Hector Ross*, or any three of them; of whom tickets may be had, and of the subscribers, who will make good titles to the fortunate adventurers.

THOMAS NEWTON, sen.
NEIL JAMIESON,
MATTHEW PHRIPP,
GOODRICH BOUSH,
JOHN WILSON,
} Trustees.

ALL Persons may be supplied with this PAPER at 12*s.* 6*d.* a Year, and have ADVERTISEMENTS (of a moderate Length) inserted in it for 3*s.* the first Week, and 2*s.* each Week after. —— *.* All Sorts of PRINTING WORK done at this Office in the neatest Manner, with Care and Expedition.